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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

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The North Carolinian
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GEO. W. BELL.

I Mused Last Night in Pensive Mood.

"Oh, there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream!"

I mused last night in pensive mood—
Albeit not often sentimental—
My heart was heavy and my frame
Was racked with aches—both head and dental.

I say, as once I've said before,
My mood was somewhat sad and pensive,
I cast upon the Past a glance
Fond, lingering and comprehensive.

I saw once more that mossy bank,
By which the river ripples slowly,
O'ershadowed by the silvery veil
Of willow branches drooping lowly,
Bestrewn with wild spring flowerets dyed
In every color of the prism;
Where oft we sat, May Brown and I,
Nor ever dreamed of rheumatism.

We loved. Ah, yes! Some might have loved
Before us, in their humdrum fashion!
But never yet the world had known
So wild, so deep, so pure a passion!
We reckoned not of the heartless crowd,
Nor heeded cruel parents' frowning;
But lived in one long blissful dream,
And spouted Tennyson and Browning.

And when the cruel fates decreed
That for a season I must leave her,
It wrung my very heart to see
How much our parting seemed to grieve her.
One happy moment, too, her head
Reposed, so lightly, on my shoulder!
In dreams I live that scene again,
And in my arms again enfold her.

She gave me one long auburn curl,
She wore my picture in a locket,
Her letters, with blue ribbon tied,
I carried in my left coat-pocket.
(Those notes, rose-scented and pink-hued,
Displayed more sentiment than knowledge.)
I wrote four times a week
That year I was away at College.

But oh, at length "a change came o'er
The spirit of my dream!" One morning
I got a chilly line from May
In which, without the slightest warning,
She said she shortly meant to wed
Tom Barnes (a sailor, fat and jolly);
She sent my notes and ruby ring,
And hoped I would "forget my folly."

I sent her all her letters back,
I called her false and fickle-hearted,
And swore I hailed with joy the hour
That saw me free. And so we parted.
(I quoted Byron by the page,
I smoked Havanas by the dozens,
And then I went out West and fell
In love with all my pretty cousins.

—ALICE WILLIAMS.

THE MORAL OF IT.

Mr. Baker was going from the house to the hayfield with a pitcher of molasses and water in his hand, when a boy, or rather a half-grown young man, came rushing into the yard in breathless haste, and making wild gesticulations to attract his attention.

"O, Mr. Baker," shouted he, while yet a great way off, "I've come to borrow your tackle-and-falls! Old Black's fell through the trap-door, and they can't get him up."

"He has! When—how did it happen?" replied Mr. Baker, setting down his pitcher, and hastening to bring forth the machine.

"They found him just now—don't know how it happened," said the other.

"Is he much hurt? Do they want my help?"

"There's lots o' folks there now. Don't know whether he is much hurt or not—guess so—they've sent for the doctor;" and with this fragmentary reply, Joe Tozer darted away as rapidly as he had come.

"Very extraordinary!" said Mr. Baker to himself, "Don't weigh more'n a hundred. The trap door must have been awful rottin. I should think they might raise him without a tackle-and-falls."

Then Mr. Baker, like a dutiful husband, went in and told the story to his wife, saying that he feared the accident was a serious one, as they had sent for the doctor; and when he had reached this point, his wife exclaimed—

"There he goes now—just the other way. Hadn't you better hail him?"

So out ran Mr. Baker, beckoning to the doctor as he ran.

"Whoa, whoa!" drawing his reins. "Nobody sick, I hope," said the doctor; though I fear, if the truth were known, he was secretly hoping just the contrary.

"None of my folks, doctor, but there's been an accident at Mr. Black's. Have you got a message from them?"

"No; but they may have sent one. I've been off all the morning, and shouldn't have got it if they had."

"Then there's no time to be lost, for the old gentleman's had a fall. He was out in the barn, and went through the trap-door. He's a good deal hurt, I'm afraid. His boy Joe was here a minute ago, and said they'd sent for you."

The doctor turned back without more words, and, just as he was driving up to Mr. Black's house, was met by Deacon Adams.

"Anybody sick here?" queried the deacon.

"No, but the old gentleman has met with an accident—pretty serious, I'm afraid," jumping out and hitching his horse.

"How did it happen?"

"He was up in the barn loft, and fell through the trap-door."

"Sho, you don't say so!" said the deacon. He had no chance to say anything more, for the doctor was now hurrying towards the house.

It happened that the deacon's route took him directly past the dwelling of Mrs. Nudd, who was Mr. Black's niece, and, furthermore, that at the identical moment when he came opposite the dwelling, she was in the yard hanging out clothes.

"Good morning, Deacon Adams. Any news up town?" called she.

"Wa-al, nothing special. Of course you've heard about your Uncle Simeon?"

"Uncle Simeon? I hain't heard anything since Sabbath day. I see him then. Nothing bad, I hope."

"Pretty bad, I should say, seeing as he fell from the loft clean to the barn-floor. It must be forty feet, at least."

"Mercy sakes! Why, it must have mashed him to a jelly!"

"I don't know the extent of the injury—the doctor was going in just as I drove along. 'Taint very likely he'll get over it—a man of his age."

"Get over it! It's a wonder it didn't kill him outright. Well, Aunt Spear ought to know it. Josiah! here, you, Josiah, run over to your Aunt Spear's and tell her Uncle Simeon's met with an accident, and's just alive! Stop a minute; tell her I'm going over to see him, and if she wants to go too, I'll call for her. Then you come back and tackle up."

"O ma'am, mayn't I drive you over?"

"Yes, yes; there, go 'long; don't stop to talk."

Away flew Josiah, his grief at the sad news somewhat consoled by the fact that he would be the first to tell it, and still more by the prospect of a ride.

"How lucky that I'd just finished my wash!" said Mrs. Nudd, as she took her empty clothes-basket and went to the house to array herself in garments befitting the occasion.

"And how lucky that I should happen along just in the nick of time!" said the deacon, as he drove on.

When Mrs. Nudd stopped at Aunt Spear's door, she found that lady ready and waiting, bandbox in hand.

"Be careful; it's a borried bunnit," said she to Josiah, as he tossed the bandbox into the back of the wagon, while she clambered up in front.

"A borried bunnit? What's that for?" queried the niece.

"It's a mourning one, dear. It's well to be prepared for the worst. Poor Simeon! he had his ways, but still he was my brother"—already beginning to speak of him in the past term.

"I can put a black ribbon on mine," said her niece, alluding to the bonnet.

Mr. Simeon Black sat in his easy chair reading his paper when the doctor drove up to the door, and, hitching his horse, entered the house without knocking.

"Is your husband up stairs?" he said to Mrs. Black, who, hearing the front door open, had put her head over the balluster.

"He's in the sitting-room. Walk right in," said she, blandly.

The doctor obeyed, but stopped short in amazement when he beheld the man whom he had been led to suppose had hardly a whole bone in his body, sitting upright in his chair, with his paper before him. He instantly recovered his professional coolness, however, and, depositing his medicine-chest on the floor, seated himself by his patient.

"Glad to see you so comfortable," said he, smiling blandly. "I feared it might be a great deal worse. Nothing more than a sprain, perhaps?"

"Worse? Sprain?" repeated Mr. Black, wonderingly.

"Do you mean to say that you were not at all injured by the fall?" asked the doctor.

"I don't know what fall you mean, unless it's Adam's fall," replied Mr. Black, facetiously; "and I s'pose that didn't hurt me worse than other folks."

"Is it possible that I've been the victim of a practical joke?" exclaimed the doctor. "Did you not send for me this morning, post-haste?"

"Send for you? Not I. Glad to see you, though—rather you'd find me well than sick."

"Um, um—some mistake—another person," murmured the mortified doctor, snatching up his medicine-chest and making for the door.

"Don't hurry, doctor," said Mr. Black.

"Thank you—driven to death! Good morning, sir."

"Lost his dollar this time," chuckled the old man, as the doctor shut the door.

Scarcely had the dust of the doctor's wheels subsided, when the minister's tall form was seen coming through the gate.

He rapped softly, as if fearful of disturbing those within, and the summons was answered by Mrs. Black.

She was rather surprised to see her pastor, for she thought he knew better than to make calls Monday morning; but she settled her cap, smoothed her apron, and received him graciously.

"I'm glad to see that you feel submissive under this melancholy dispensation," said he, taking her hand. "The old gentleman is still alive, is he not?"

"The old gentleman," repeated she. "Excuse me, madam; your husband."

"My husband alive! I guess so; he was when I came out o' the settin'-room five minutes ago."

"He can't last long, I suppose."

"Wal, sir, I don't know why he mayn't. He's well along in years, to be sure, but he's hale and hearty, and likely to outlive many a younger man, for aught I see."

"Mrs. Black, there must be some mistake here. Hasn't your husband met with any accident?"

"None at all, sir. Did you hear that he had?"

"I did, but I rejoice that it was a mistake;" and the minister took his leave, promising to call again at a more convenient season.

The next arrival was that of Mrs. Nudd and Aunt Spear, who opened the door softly, tiptoed up stairs, and made their way to a chamber where Keturah sat sewing.

"Why, how glad I am to see you!" cried she, starting up and greeting them both with a kiss. "Take your things right off. Give me the band-box. A new bonnet, aunty?"—raises the cover and peeps in. "Mercy, it's crape! Nobody dead, I hope."

"I hope not, dear," said Aunt Spear; "but I didn't know how soon I might need it. I calculated to stay till it's all over, if I could be of any use. How is your poor father, dear?"

"Father—why, he's well—never better in his life," said Keturah, opening her blue eyes to their fullest extent.

"Then there wa'n't no bones broken, after all," said Mrs. Nudd. "But you mustn't raise no false hopes on that account. He can't be well, after such a fall. Most likely there's bleeding inside."

"Why, Cousin Nudd, what do you mean? Father hasn't had any fall, nor nobody else in this house, unless it's Tommy. He fell down the back stairs; but he's always doing that; it doesn't hurt him any; he bounces like an India-rubber ball," laughing merrily.

"Well, I never was so beat in my life! So nothing has happened to nobody, and here we've come all this way on a fool's errand, and washing-day, too," said Mrs. Nudd, in a tone of vexation. "I've the greatest mind to just turn round and go home again."

"You shall do no such thing, cousin. You shall stay and spend the day, and we'll have a great deal better time than if there was sickness in the house; only, for pity's sake, don't say anything to father about the crape bonnet!" and Keturah fell to laughing again.

The matter was not destined to end here, however, for the news of Mr. Black's accident had spread through the town, and persons kept flocking to the door to make inquiries and offer aid.

The worst of all was, when little Mr. Moses, carpenter and undertaker, appeared at the door, and announced, with a solemn visage, that he had come "to measure the old gentleman."

He received his answer from the "old gentleman" himself, who, being naturally of an irascible turn, and unable longer to control his warth, bawled at the top of his voice—

"Hadn't you better wait till I'm dead?"

Mr. Moses probably thought that he had, for he slunk out the gate without another word.

"Now," said Mr. Black, "if I can find out who started this story, I'll have a settlement with him on the spot."

"Twas Dea. Adams told me," said Mrs. Nudd.

"Then Joe shall go to the deacon and see who told him. I'm going to sift this matter to the bottom."

So Joe was dispatched to Dea. Adams, who said he had the story from the doctor; and such was the good deacon's indignation at being so duped, that he himself accompanied Joe to the doctor, who said that Mr. Baker had told him.

Then all three went to Mr. Baker, who, having listened to their errand, turned to Joe with an unexpected outburst.

"Who told me the story? Why, you yourself, you rascal. Do you mean to deny it? Then come along with me to Mr. Black. I'll see if I'm to be made game of in this fashion."

Poor Joe attempted to say something in self-defence, but being peremptorily ordered to "Shut up!" every time he opened his mouth, he at length abandoned the effort.

"Here's the culprit, sir," said Mr. Baker, when he had brought Joe into his master's presence. "He's at the bottom of all this mischief!"

"What, you, you jackanapes—you—you," gasped Mr. Black.

"I didn't! I never!" said Joe.

"What, do you pretend to say you didn't tell me your master, here, had fallen from the loft?" asked Mr. Baker.

"I never said no such thing," said Joe.

"Perhaps you didn't intimate he was injured to that degree he couldn't be raised without machinery?" continued Mr. Baker, sarcastically.

"I never," persisted Joe.

"Then perhaps you will be good enough to state for what purpose you did ask to borrow my tackle-and-falls."

"'Cause old Black had fell through the trap-door."

"You hear him, gentlemen," said Mr. Baker, with a triumphant glance from Mr. Black to the doctor and the deacon. "And now, perhaps you'll be good enough to state who you meant by 'old Black.'"

"I meant Page's old horse, o' course; they allers calls him that."

A smothered laugh was heard from Keturah, which emboldened Joe to add—

"Golly! I should think you'd a knowed nobody'd want them things to raise up master."

"So I did, so I did, Joseph; but—hem—ha—you see, gentlemen, how the mistake arose. Well, I must bid you all good-day. It looks likely for a shower, and I've got some hay out."

"One moment, if you please," said the doctor. "I should like to know how I came to be mixed up in this affair."

"Yes, Joseph, answer that," said Mr. Baker. "Didn't you say the doctor had been sent for?"

"Yes, but I didn't say it 'twas him. 'Twas Wattles, the horse-doctor."

So Mr. Baker, the deacon and the doctor departed, looking very crest-fallen; and Aunt Spear remarked,

"Wal, you can't believe all you hear, hat's certain."

Which remark we will adopt for the moral of our tale.

The Old Pump.

Near John Knox's house, in Edinburgh, says the Danbury man, is one of those massive box-shaped pumps so common here. It is the author of an incident supposed to be characteristic of Scotch humor. There was a woman who was suspected of many thefts, but no responsibility could be fastened upon her. She had a lover who, from a brain defect, was called "Daft Jimmy." In despair of detecting the woman, the police seized on "Daft Jimmy," and after a night's confinement proceeded to worm the secret out of him. But not a syllable would he give until there were brought to him the provost and magistrates. Those dignitaries, realizing the importance of the intelligence, lost no time in coming to Jimmy.

"Now," said the provost, with breathless interest.

"There will no harm come to me?" asked the traitor.

They solemnly assured him that not a hair of his head should be harmed. Still he hesitated. Probably because he was bald, and did not consider the figure of speech exactly applicable to the occasion.

Again they assured him that he should not suffer.

He looked anxiously over their faces for a moment, and apparently assured of their sincerity, said:

"Ye ken the well anent Knox's house?"

"Yes, Jimmy," they responded.

"The square wan?"

"Yes, Jimmy."

"Do ye ken the handle?"

"Yes, Jimmy," (with marked eagerness.)

"Could ye lift it?"

"Yes, Jimmy," in quivering voices.

"Well, go pump it then, for ye'll not pump me."

The audience dispersed.

A Lesson Taught.

Traveling from Harrisburg to Altoona, in Pennsylvania, says a well-known physician, last summer, we happened to occupy the next seat to a lady and gentleman who carried with them on their journey what was evidently their first baby. It is but fair to the gentleman to say that he took upon him a reasonable share of the trouble of minding the little one. After a short sleep in the father's arms, it awoke up hungry and noisy. The baby cried and screeched, it knew well for what. The mother dandled it, chirped to it, showed it the window and how to look out of it, but failed to pacify baby, of course. At length the father, pained and mortified enough, turned to me and said, "I'm sure, sir, baby must annoy you greatly." I replied, "No; the child does not annoy me in the least; the crying and screeching, and useless efforts to pacify the infant, do annoy me very much. They are all due not to the child, but to the mock-modesty of the infant's mother and, I suppose, of yourself. The child I sincerely pity. It is hungry. Its mother knows that. And she is so modest, forsooth, that she cannot nurse her own babe in a railroad carriage! Take my advice, as a family man, and it is this: Tell your wife to nurse her hungry infant, and get rid of this silly humbug of mothers who are so modest as to starve their own children rather than let it be known that they could nurse their babes."

This was said loud enough to be heard all around. Of course, the mother listened to every word. After a few further fruitless efforts to quiet baby by drumming on the window and a few significant winks from the husband, the roaring young fellow was supplied by his mother with what he had made all the noise about. We taught that father and mother a lesson that day which we expect they will never forget.

TRY IT.—A Scotch minister was once ordered "beef tea" by his physician. The next day the patient complained that it had made him sick. "Why, minister," said the doctor, "I'll try the tea mysel." So, putting some in a skillet, he warmed it, tasted it, and told the minister it was excellent. "Man," says the minister, "is that the way ye sup it? "What ither way should it be suppit? It's excellent, I say, minister." "It may be gude that way, doctor; but try it wi' she cream and sugar, man! try it wi' that, and then see hoo ye like it!"

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

A few Interesting Statistics Relative to the United States.

The resources of this country, says an exchange, for sustaining the population are so vast, that it is almost impossible to say to what extent the increase need be limited. The United States contains, it is estimated, some three millions of square miles; and the Territorial extent of the Mississippi and valleys alone, is nearly five times as large as Great Britain and France combined; one and a half times as large as the whole of France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark together. The Russian Empire in Europe is only one-fourth larger, and the ancient Roman Empire only exceeded it by one-half.

These valleys embrace nearly one-half of the national domain. They have peculiar advantages for production, and a century hence they will, it is supposed, contain one-half of the population. In all the States are more or less acres of uncultivated lands, so that there are almost unlimited resources for sustaining the densest population, however rapidly it may increase.

The increase in population from 1790 to 1860, the period before the commencement of the war between the North and the South, was uniformly within a fraction of three per cent. In 1790, the aggregate population was nearly 4,000,000; in 1800, therefore, it would be over 5,300,000; in 1820, 9,600,000; in 1840, over 17,000,000; and, in 1860, over 31,000,000.

During the next ten years, however, the increase was not in the same ratio, for in 1870 the census returns was 38,568,000, so that the usual decennial gain was reduced from 33 to 22 7-10 per cent., the result of the destruction of life by the war; the taking away of husbands from their families; diminished marriages, and the checking of immigration in consequence of the war.

The increase of population from 1860 to 1870 by States was: New England, 352,633; Middle States, 1,374,620; Western, east of the Mississippi, 2,197,633; west of the Mississippi, 1,838,189; Southern Atlantic, 354,463; Gulf and Interior, 738,804; and Pacific, 218,531.

Supposing that the ratio of 3 per cent. increase which held good from 1790 to 1860 should still do so after 1870, the population of the United States in 1880 will be, in round numbers, nearly 52,000,000; in 1890, 69,500,000; and in 1900, 93,000,000. As regards the means of sustaining the increasing population, we may state that, in 1870, there were in the twenty-one States, 148,326,699 acres of improved land, and 156,916,042 acres of unimproved land; a total of 305,278,741 acres. The U. S. population at that time was over 30,000,000, and it was estimated that these States could sustain about 135,000,000. This was of course based on area, but some of the States have more waste lands than others, therefore no accurate estimate could be made. With improved methods of cultivation, the improved land in these States could be made, it is believed, to produce double, and in many instances treble, the present product. The uncultivated lands could be cultivated, leaving sufficient waste lands and forests for effect upon the rain fall and other purposes. By this means, with a density of population to the square mile equal to the densely-populated portions of Europe, these States could, it is supposed, be made to sustain a population of one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty millions.

Capital Punishment.

About 1807 a poor womon with two children, one at the breast, stole from inside a shop door a piece of linen worth some seven or eight shillings. She, however, had not proceeded far when she repented of her crime, and was returning to the shop with it when she was arrested. She was tried at the Old Bailey, convicted, and condemned to death. The jury and the prosecutor unanimously recommended the woman to mercy, on account of her husband having been pressed as a sailor, her starving condition at the time, and her previous unblemished character. But all in vain. The judge refused to indorse the application, and the woman was executed at Tyburn, the child being taken from her breast at the foot of the gallows. In the minds of a large majority of the public this execution created great indignation, and a bill was brought into Parliament to abolish the punishment of death for stealing in a shop, to the value of five shillings. This bill was at first thrown out in the House of Peers, the Judges being against it. The bill subsequently passed into law. On the introduction into the House of Lords of a bill for the abolition of the punishment of death for stealing in a dwelling house to the value of forty shillings, the majority of the Judges were against it. Lord Ellenborough was particularly energetic in his opposition, arguing, as the law stood it worked well, and why then should it be altered? One of the Peers was so struck with the validity of the learned Lord's arguments that he said, "We shall not be able to place our heads with safety on our own pillows if that bill passes into law!" In the thirty years from 1799 to 1829, for offenses against the Bank Act alone, 629 men were capitally convicted, and 1,161 were transported; yet, till public opinion became too strong to be disregarded, the Judges offered little opposition to such atrocious cruelty.—*The Saturday Journal.*

Blood of the Human System.

The axiom that "we die daily," is aptly illustrated in a paragraph of Prof. Redfern's paper on Biology, recently read before the British Association. Referring to the blood, it is said that the duration of life in any of its particles is but short; they die and their places are occupied by others, and so continue a substitution which only ends in death. After every meal an amazing number of white corpuscles are added to the blood; breakfast doubles their proportion three times, and dinner makes it four times as great. They come from such solid glands as the spleen. In the blood going to this organ, their proportion is one to 2,260; in that returning from the spleen, it is as one to sixty. Perhaps the most stupendous fact of organization is the steady maintenance of but slight variable characters in the living and moving blood, which is every moment undergoing changes of different kinds, as it circulates through each tissue and organ of the body.

A Denver lady was going to a milliner's one evening lately by moonlight, and on passing a place where her figure cast a good shadow, she was astonished to behold that it wore no hat. Clapping her hands to her head, lo, and behold there was no hat there. She was confident that she started from home wearing a new ten-dollar hat, but although she immediately retraced her steps, the lost article was not found, and has not been seen by her since. A true story.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

What General Sherman has to Say in His Annual Report.

Gen. Sherman, in his annual report dated Headquarters Army of the United States, St. Louis, Nov. 4, says: "The latest returns received up to Oct. 15, 1874, show the strength of the army to be at that date 26,441 enlisted men," and adds, "I have no doubt that by Jan. 1, 1875, the number of enlisted men will be reduced by the ordinary casualties, discharges and deaths, to the number limited by law, viz: 25,000 men, and will venture the expression of opinion that this limit forces the companies to so small a standard that the efficiency of the service is greatly impaired thereby." It is utterly impossible to maintain the companies in remote stations up to the very small legal standard, because months must necessarily elapse, after the discharges and deaths, before recruits can be sent from the general rendezvous. General Sherman then refers to the reports of the officers commanding the different divisions and departments, which accompany his report. Referring to the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, he says: "This important division embraces substantially all the territory east of the Mississippi river, and east and including the States of Illinois and Minnesota. Within this immense area are grouped most of the Indian tribes who are in a transitive state from savage barbarism to a condition of comparative civilization. It is within this area that there has been, and must continue for years to come, that contact of the frontier settlers with the aboriginal savages resulting in a chronic state of war.

During the past year, by the extraordinary activity of the troops and the good sense of our military officers, the frontier has been comparatively safe. On the northern line of Texas and the southern line of Kansas the untamed savages, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes, began this season their usual raids, and as the Indian agents confessed their utter inability to manage their respective tribes by the usual humane and Christian treatment, the whole subject was turned over to the War Department and committed to the management of the Lieutenant General, who has laid hold of it with accustomed energy, and for full details I refer to his admirable report, together with those of the Department commanders, Generals Pope and Auger. Gen. Ord has maintained admirably the safety of the great Pacific railway, now one of the grand avenues of travel for the whole world, and Gen. A. H. Terry at the north has in like manner given security to an extensive and valuable frontier, and has pushed exploration into the Black Hill region, and into the beautiful valleys that lie along the streams which constitute the sources of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.

"I inclose the annual reports of all these generals, and refer to them for valuable information touching these remote States and Territories. They are luckily so remote from headquarters that to the officers on the spot are left supreme control of all the details, and the consequence is the utmost harmony of action and economy of administration. I have not the least doubt that to Gen. Schofield's judicious supervision and the prompt action of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis in Oregon last spring, we are indebted for a peaceful solution of what for a time threatened to be a war with the Shoshones and Snake Indians. Also, Gen. Crook, being armed with full authority and but little complicated with civil agents and their administration, has maintained an almost uninterrupted peace in that most difficult country, Arizona.

"I inclose the reports of all these officers, and refer them with pride as samples of military literature, clear and concise in the statement of facts, and demonstrating that the small army of the United States called a peace establishment is the hardest worked body of men in this or any other country. The discipline and behavior of the officers and men have been worthy of all praise; and whether employed on the extreme and distant frontier, or in aiding the civil officers in the execution of civil process have been a model for the imitation of all good men." In conclusion Gen. Sherman refers to the assent of the President and Secretary of War to the removal of Army Headquarters to St. Louis, and says: "Where I am at present established, prepared to execute any duties that may be devolved on me by proper authority, I am centrally located, and, should occasion arise, I can personally proceed to any point of this continent where my services are needed. The report of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan gives a full account of military operations conducted in his division during the year, all of which have been published. Gen. Sheridan expresses the opinion that the definite settlement of the Indian troubles in the Southeast will be accomplished before or about mid-winter by the troops now operating in that locality. He does not agree with Gen. Pope as to the causes of these Indian troubles, but attributes them to the immunity with which these tribes have been treated in all their raids for the past three years. Their reservations have furnished them supplies with which to make the raids, and sheltered them from pursuit when they returned with their scalps and plunder." The report shows conclusively that the only way to deal with the Indians is to punish them severely when they commit depredations on the whites, and that the protection heretofore afforded them by the order prohibiting the military from going on the reservations to punish raiders has encouraged the Indians in making raids into the adjoining settlements.

A Quaker Printer's Proverbs.

Never send an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name oftentimes secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou shouldst not rap at the door of a printing office; for he that answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeve and loseth time.

Never do thou loaf about, nor knock down the type, or the boys will love thee as they do the shade trees—when thou leavest.

Thou shouldst never read the copy on the printer's case or the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never inquire of the editor for news, for behold it is his business to give it to thee at the appointed time without asking for it.

It is not right that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for it is his duty to keep such things unto himself.

When thou dost enter his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may concern thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, thou mayest understand.

Prefer thine own town paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately.

Pay for it in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thine.

HOW HE WAS CLEARED.

A Wrong Almanac Saved a Murderer's Neck from the Gallows.

The career of Abraham Lincoln as a criminal lawyer, furnishes more than one instance which might with great propriety be introduced into this collection of the curiosities of criminal jurisprudence. For many years he was leading counsel in almost every noted criminal case in the State of Illinois, and his eloquence in pleading, his keeness in retort, and searching examination of the witnesses, were famous throughout the West long before either he or his friends began to dream of the presidency as among the possibil

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SOLOMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Dec. 2, 1874

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THE GREAT PAPER OF THE WEST ON THE "OUT LOOK."

The ablest newspaper of the West is conceded to be the Chicago *Tribune*. During and for years after the war it was the leading Republican journal of that portion of the Union. Its editorial manager was Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most practical and clear headed men of the nation. A few years ago he was elected Mayor of that city and vacated the chair editorial. He was succeeded by HORACE WHITE who became one of the Western leaders of the GREELEY movement, carrying the influence of his paper with him. Now WHITE vacates and MEDILL again assumes editorial control. It once more takes position as a fearless and independent Republican newspaper and will wield a powerful influence in bringing the entire West back to its normal political condition. In a recent issue, in an article on the "Political Outlook" the editor says:

The recent Republican defeats will prove a blessing in disguise by purifying the party for the struggle in 1876. He says the vote polled by the Opposition was smaller than the vote cast for Mr. Greeley in 1872, which, he argues, shows that the country has not been converted to Democracy. The causes of the falling off of the Republican vote he attributes to the presence in the party of many offensive issues and persons, which dead weights and dead beats have been shaken off by the election. There were also several matters of questionably propriety.

"The Credit Mobilier affair, and a number of other matters, though grossly exaggerated and by no means confined to one party, and the Back Pay or Salary Grab bill furnished the Opposition with material upon which to found accusations against individuals, and by implication against the party; and many conscientious Republicans in all the States, by omitting to vote, took that means of having the party purified by allowing the participants in these transactions to be dropped out of political life."

Other causes were the "hard times" and various local issues which have all worked together to give the opposition a "seeming triumph." In concluding he says:

"The Republican party is really confronted by but one foe, and that is the Democratic party, with which it fought during the war, with which it struggled during Andrew Johnson's reign, and which it defeated under Seymour in 1868, and Greeley in 1872. With that party the majority of the people have no more sympathy in 1874 than they had in 1872, or 1868, or 1864, or at any other period since the firing on Sumter. The great popular heart is as true to the Union, as incorruptible, and as devoted to the principles of the Republican party as it has ever been, and holds the Democratic party in as great detestation now as it did when a Democratic-Rebel-army, bearing a hostile flag, threatened the integrity of the Union."

WOMAN'S WAGES.

When a woman does any work as well as a man should she not receive a man's pay for doing it? This question is often asked in a manner indicating that only an affirmative answer is possible. Not only the advocates of woman suffrage and "woman's rights" so called, but many others are loud in denouncing the injustice done to woman, which this inquiry suggests. Female teachers it is frequently said ought to receive as large pay as male teachers. Why not? It is sufficient to say in reply to these and similar questions that we do not pay men wages because they deserve them, but for another reason, namely, because we must pay them or be without the service of those whom we hire We do not ask what is any man's work worth, but simply what must we pay to get it. It is the same question which we ask in respect to a woman's work. Why then do we pay a man more than a woman? For this reason only, that we can get a woman's service cheaper than we can a man's. The explanation of this is found in the fact that there are but few remunerative employments in which women engage, and hence there is a surplus of them seeking occupation in these. Thus they underbid each other and bring down their own wages. If the wages of women are small it is due to themselves, not to men. The remedy must be found in enlarging the sphere by increasing the occupations of women or in some other way lessening the number of female applicants for particular stations.

A cotemporary not a thousand miles off, now that the election is over, insists that the battle was fought for Home Rule, Hard Money, and Free Trade, and that the result is a popular decision in favor of these three ideas. Well, we are glad to know this at last, for we did not hear much about it during the thick of the contest. When a soldier has been engaged in a long and doubtful struggle wherein he got badly scarred, but has finally come out victorious, it is kind of somebody to tell him what the fight was all about!

Congress convenes on Monday next.

PETERSON'S JOURNAL for December All Articles Complete in Each Number. We have received the first number of this Magazine,—that for December, and can truly say that this new enterprise opens in the most promising manner. This number contains twelve first-class stories all published complete, many of them written by authors of high ability and reputation. "A Dangerous Marriage," by Nora Perry, "Mrs. Gathright's Story," by Florence Percy Allen, "Stronger than Death." by Elenor C. Donnelly, "By the Sad Sea Waves," "Told at Night. fall," "A Story of a Vinaigrette," etc.; are all unusually excellent. We may specify also a story, called "King Solomon's Opal," by Henry Peterson, a critical paper upon Bryant's "Thanatopsis," two interesting articles, one upon "Camp Life at the Delaware Water Gap," the other upon "The Pleasure Grounds and Drivers of Washington," and a good poem.

To all those desiring a first-class magazine, a large majority of whose pages are devoted to the publication of the best fiction of the day, we can recommend this. The publishers, formerly connected for many years with the Saturday Evening Post and The Lady's Friend, will, in the management of this new periodical, have the benefit of a long and varied experience. The mechanical getting up of the magazine is unexceptionable; the paper being excellent, and the cover decidedly handsome and novel in appearance. Terms 3.00 a Year, in Advance. An extra copy will be supplied free for one year to any person sending a club of Five Subscribers, at $3.00 each. The postage will be prepaid by the Publishers, without extra charge, in accordance with the *new law*. Specimen copies, 25 cents. H. Peterson & Co., 620 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Although the President will be left without a political majority in the next House, his position will be by no means an exceptional one. Other Presidents since 1836 have had the same experience. In connection with this subject, the Pittsburg *Commercial* remarks that "it has grown to be almost a certainty that the second Congress of any Presidential term will either be against the President or so nearly balanced as to be close and doubtful." The Congress elected in 1838, two years after VAN BUREN'S political triumph, was practically against him. The Whigs carried the House in 1840, along with HARRISON, but lost it in 1842. The Congress chosen in 1846 was against POLK; so was that of 1850 against TAYLOR; and that of 1854, against PIERCE, and of 1858, against BUCHANAN. The Congress of 1866 was against JOHNSON, and the Democrats gained largely in 1870. It is, therefore, nothing surprising that the Forty-fourth Congress should be against President GRANT, but it is some satisfaction to remember that the Senate remains Republican, and no obnoxious political measures can be foisted upon the people by the Democratic majority in the Lower House.

Ex-Gov. Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, is reported to have said in conversation that he had held every office within the gift of his State, from a seat in the Legislature to one in the United States Senate, and had never sought a place without getting it, but that, nevertheless, there was not an honest farmer or laborer in the State whose life was not at bottom nobler, more honorable and more truly successful than his had been.—*Ex.*

No honest man that has long been in public office but feels and knows the same thing. The public man who is willing to do his duty never finds his position a *sinecure*. Nor is he his own master. The independent farmer and honest laborer is, after all, happier than he.

The certificate of election has been given to JOHN GOODE Jr., as Member of Congress from the Norfolk District in Virginia. It is conceded that the vote stood 14,377 for JAMES H. PLATT and 14,083 for JOHN GOODE. but because there was a delay, believed to be intentional, in sending the proper certificate with the returns from Prince George county, the whole vote of the county has been thrown out, giving GOODE a majority of 131. If the Democracy of the Second District, who make some boast of honor, can afford to ride over the popular will on a mere *technicality*, let them do it.

THE LEGSLATURE.

The Legislature still drags along. During the past week it has done but little of general interest. The time has been occupied with *per diem*, usury, amnesty, Convention and Civil Rights. A good deal of talk, but nothing of practical benefit.

While Massachusetts elects a Democratic Governor by a plurality of 6,832 the balance of the State ticket is carried by the Republicans by majorities of over 22,000. Being a violent prohibitionist defeated the Governor.

"A Drop of Joy in every Word."

Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N J., June 26, 1874.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessing to the World. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly

JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virvtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

Proceedings of the Virginia Annual Conference.

EIGHTIETH SESSION.

Seventh Day.

Wednesday, November 25th, 1874.

The Conference met according to adjournment. Bishop Marvin in the chair. Religous exercises were conducted by Rev P P Woodward.

Rev Chas. W Pettit was granted a certificate of location at his own request.

A letter was read announcing the severe illness and probable dying condition of Rev Henry B Cowles, Presiding Elder of Lynchburg District. The Conference engaged in special prayer in his behalf, led by Dr. Grandburry, which was touching, impressive and solemn! after which, the whole Conference united in singing "Nearer my God to Thee." Brother Bowles was granted a superannuated relation.

Rev G W Nolley, at his own request, was granted a superannuated relation for one year. Ill health was given as the reason.

The resolution by which Rev W R Smithy was discontinued was reconsidered and he was readmitted.

The following were appointed the examining Committees for the next four years:

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION: William McGee Chairman, W G Williams, T A Ware, J L Spencer.

CLASS OF THE 1st YEAR. T S Williams chairman, M S Collonna, J H Proctor, J D Hank.

CLASS OF 2nd YEAR. J O Moss chairman, J W Bledsoe, D M Wallace, T M Beckham.

CLASS OF 3rd YEAR. G C Vanderslice chairman, J M Anderson, J W Blincoe, J W Merrett.

CLASS OF 4th YEAR. R N Sledd chairman W C Vaden, W E Edwards, E H Pritchett.

The report of the Missionary Board, was presented by Dr Edwards. and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The Conference Board of Missionaries and Home Evangelization reported appropriations for the ensuing year as follows:

Richmond	Dist	$1000,00
Charlottesville,	"	625.00
Danville,	"	750,00
Petersburg,	"	700,00
Norfolk,	"	750,00
Murfreesboro,	"	400,00
Farmville,	"	250,00
Eastern Shore,	"	350,00
Randolph Macon,	"	700,00
German Mission,	"	1500,00
Total		$7500,00

This amount is appropriated among the Districts as follows:

Richmond	Dist.	1050,00
Charllottsville,	"	675,00
Lynchburg,	"	750,00
Danville,	"	375,00
Farmville,	"	750,00
Petersburg,	"	825.00
Murfreesboro,	"	750,00
Norfolk,	"	1200,00
Randolph Macon,	"	525,00
Eastern Shore,	"	600,—
Total,		$7500,00

The amount apportioned to be raised by the Va. Conference from the Parent Board at Nashville is $4500,00. This is apportioned to the several districts as follows:

Richmond	Dist.	$630,00
Charlottville	"	405,00
Lynchburg,	"	450,00
Danville,	"	225,00
Petersburg,	"	495.00
Farmville,	"	450,00
Murfresborro,	"	350.00
Randolf Macon,		815,00
Eastern Shore,	"	360,00

The total amount to be raised for the Parent Board and Va. Conference is $12,-000,00. This is apportioned as follows:

Richmond	Dist.	$1680,00
Charlottville,	"	1080,00
Lynchburg,	"	1200,00
Danville,	"	600,00
Farmville,	"	1200,00
Petersburg,	"	1320,00
Murfreesboro,	"	1200,00
Norfolk	"	1920,00
Randolph Macon	"	840,00
Eastern Shore,	"	960,00

Dr. Granbery on behalf of Committee on Education submitted a report: it referred to the satisfactory condition of Randolph Macon College—has 200 matriculants; 41 young men preparing for the ministry, 6 received at Conference this session; 23 sons of itinerant ministers being educated without charge; all the Female Colleges in a prosperous condition and all of them offering special inducements to the daughters of itinerent ministers. The Female Colleges are: Wesleyn Female College at Murfresboro, N. C., Rev W G Starr President: Petersburg Female College, at Petersburg, Virginia, Mrs F M Wright Principal, Southern Female College at Petersburg, Va, W T Davis President. Danville Female College, Rev J D Arnold President; Norfolk Collegiate Institute, Rev R W Saunders Principal; Farmville (Va) Female College, Rev. Paul Whitehead, President. At the request of the Bishop remarks were made by Rev R M Saunders, Rev W G Starr and Rev Paul Whitehead, giving an account of the condition and prospects of their several schools.

Rev. A. G. Brown, of the Joint Board of Finance submitted their report by items. There has been a most encouraging increase in all the financial matters of the Conference.

The total average for the year for Salaries, Missions, Conference, Bishops, an Educational funds, is $127,118.77. The amount contributed for all the purposes at the close of the war was about $60,000—thus we see there has been an increase of over one hundred per cent.

It was ordered that when the Conference adjourned, it would adjourn to meet at 7 o'clock to-night.

A G Brown distributed the checks to the claimants on the Conference collection, superannuates; and widows and orphans.

After notices given the Conference adjourned,

EVENING SESSION.

Conference met according to adjournment, Bishop Marvin in the chair.

Religious exercises conducted by Dr. J C Granberry.

The minutes of the morning session were read and adopted.

The joint Board of Finance for 1874-5 was announced.

Fielding Davis and Thos Diggs were granted superannuated relations.

Rev Leon Anderson was appointed Gen. Agent of Sunday Schools and Geo H Ray General Secretary.

The report on Statistics was made and adopted. It reports 181 Local Preachers; 56841 white members; colored 559; 561 deaths; profession of faith and baptism 5625; infant baptism 1150; Sunday Schools 592; officers and teachers 5984; scholars 32161; church edifices, 561; value of Church property $994,575.00, number of parsonages, 49.

Dr. Edwards offered a preamble and resolution expressing the gratification and satisfaction of the Va. Conference, because of the visit of Bishop Marvin, and tendering him heartfelt thanks for the able, impartial and pleasant manner he had presided over its deliberations. The Bishop arose to his feet and acknowledged that, like most men, he had his weakness, and the expressions of confidence and esteem of his fellow men were exceedingly grateful to his feelings, but he had resolved to allow no Conference over which he presided to pass any resolution of eulogy or praise, for the time *might* come when, to punish him, *some* Conference would fail to do so. "I am determined to furnish no such club to break my skull and therefore *rule the resolution out of order.*" This response was inimitable, and produced a happy effect.

Dr Brown announced that he had just received intelligence of a bequeath of $2000,00 for endowing a chair of Biblical Literature in Raudolf. Macon College.

Dr Edwards offered a resolution in reference to German Missions. He stated that the effort at Petersburg had failed; that the Chapel had been sold $1000 realized; it was desired to apply the money to pay indebtedness in German Chapel at Richmond; that the transfer could not be legally made without the sanction of the Petersburg Quarterly Conference. and the object of the resolution was to get the sense of the General Conference on the matter.

Dr Lee took the position that the money belonged to the German Mission fund and should be used in that work, and that it ought to be used in the District in which it was given and that the proper action would be taken at the next meeting of the Quarterly Conference. The resolution was withdrawn,

Resolutions of thanks were tendered the people of Elizabeth City for their hospitality; to the pastors and congregations of the City for the use of their Churches; to the Reporters of the press &c.

After a very earnest, solemn and impressive prayer by Dr Lee, the Conference adjourned.

Appointments

The following is a List of Appointments for 1874-75.

RICHMOND DISTRICT,	Davis P Wills P E
Trinity, Richmond	A C Bledso.
Nicholson st.	H T Bacon,
Centenery,	Jno. E Edwards
Broad st	John C Granberry
German Mission	Fred C. Bickel
Sidney,	Geo C Vanderslice
Oregon,	Lewis A Guy
Clay st	Benj F Woodard
Union,	Henry C Cheatham
Manchester,	Wm McGee
Henrico & Charles city,	Wm G Williams
New Kent,	Thos P Wise
King William	Chas A Greene
Williamsburg,	James H Connally
Mathews,	Alex M Hall
	Wm H Atwell
Gloucester,	Oscar Littleton
CHARLOTTESVILL DIST.	J A Proctor P E
Charloottesville,	J F Twitty
Albemarle,	Robt. W Watts
	J J Lafferty supernumer'y
Madison	Jno W Hildrup
Louisa	J S Hunter
Scottsville	J E Gates
Fluvanna	J W Howard
Batesville	W W Spain
New Market	to be suplied
Gardensville & Orange C H	J T Moore
Orange circuit	J H Kobler
	W H Campus
Greene	W E Paine
Goochland	B C Spiller
West Hanover	J McClelen
Piedmont to be supplied by	G W Baily
LYNCHBURG DIST.	Jas D Blackwell P E
Centenary, Lynchburg,	W H Christian
City Mission, to be sup. by	L F Way
Court st. W E Judkin, supernumerary	Thos H Early
Amherst,	T A Ware
Amherst Mission, to be sup. by	Elisha Dewitt
Bedford,	Edgar H Pritchett
Jackson	Christian Evers
South Bedford,	J L Weaver
Bedford Springs,	T J Taylor
Liberty & Salem,	G W Langhorn
Nelson,	H H Gary
Appomattox,	J B McSparrin
Campbell,	Wm F Bain
Leesville,	J H Dalby
Buckingham,	J L Garrett
Prospect,	W C Vayden
West Amherst,	Thos H Campbell
DANVILLE DISTRICT	J M Sanders P E
Danville	
" Main St.	S S Lambeth
" Lynn St.	J W Bledsoe
Charlotte	E A Gibbs
West Charlotte	J A Hughes
South of Dan	J D Southall
Ringgold to be supplied by	J Forbes
Bannister do	J G Bailey
Pittsylvania	D F Hodges
Franklin	J W. Tucker
E Franklin	P H Fichbon
Henry	to be supplied
Patrick	B S Herring
Dan River sup.	W S Creecy
Halifax	H C Bows
FARMVILLE, DIST.	F M Edwards, P E
Farmville,	J Manning
Mt. Pleasant,	J S R Clarke
Lunenburg,	J O Moss
Lewisten,	Geo H Wray
Boydton,	J Jamison
Clarksville,	H C Paulette
Boydton St.,	Jos Lear
Mecklenburg,	T M Beckham
Brunswick,	D M Wallace
Amelia,	Chas B Crawley
Powhatan,	J T Lumpkin
Cumberland,	J R Wagner
So. Brunswick,	J P Woodard
Farmville College,	Paul Whitehead Pres.
PETERSBURG DIST.,	L. M Lee, P E.
Petersburg,	to be sup.
Washington st.,	W W Duncan
Blanfords,	
Wesley Chapel,	G M Wright
Market St,	R M Sledd
High St. and Batter Sea,	G W Lumpkin
Ettricks,	Jno Baily
Chesterfield,	Richard Ferguson
Coalfield & Clover Hill.	W T White
Dinwiddie,	R A Armistead
West Dinwiddie,	Jos B Merritt
Suzsex, J H Riddick & J A Rodden sup.	
Hicksford,	W B Rowzie
Pr. George,	Jacob H Proctor
Surry,	W E Allen
City Mission, to be sup. by	James Baily
MURFREESBORO DISTRICT,	L S Reed P E
Murfreesboro,	F C Woodward
Northampton,	B F Tennille
Meherrin,	J D Lumsden
Bertie,	W P Wright, W R Smith
Edenton,	W P Jordan
Hertford,	J C Watson
Pasquotank,	J W Compton, W R Cobb
Elizabeth City,	James C Martin
Suffolk,	Geo E Booker
Gates,	Thos L Williams
Southampton, to be sup. by	Geo Rives
Chuckatuck,	C D Hodday
North Southampton,	Jno M Jones
Dare, to be sup. by	Newton H Cox
Wesleyan Female College,	W G Starr, President.
NORFOLK DISTRICT,	P A Peterson, P F
Norfolk, Cumberland St.,	E M Peterson
Granby St.,	W E Edwards
City Mission,	W J Norfleet, sup'y to be sup.
Berkley,	W F. Robbins
Portsmouth, Monumental,	J P Garland
Central,	H B Mitchell
Second St.,	S H Crown
Norfolk Circuit,	J C Reed
E. Norfolk, Circuit,	Jos H Davis
S. Norfolk Circuit,	J J Edwards
Indian Ridge,	J Q Rhodes
Princess Anne,	Thos J Bayton
York,	T M Crooks
Hampton and Fox Hill,	J L Spencer
Smithfield,	R A Compton
Isle of Wight, to be sup. by	A Donforn
Sup't German Missions.	E N S Blogg
Norfolk Collegiate Ind.,	R M Saunders
RANDOLPH MAC'N DIST,	E P Wilson, P E
Rappahannock Circuit,	M L Bishop
Rappahannock Mission,	J F Finnell
Culpeper,	R J Moorman
Culpeper Circuit,	E M Jordan
Spottsylvania,	J H Maynard
Caroline,	J F Bannin
King George,	Thos H Boggs
Westmoreland,	W A Crocker
Heathsville,	D G C Butts
Montross, J W White,	W C Taylor, sup.
Lancaster,	Alfred Wiles
Middlesex,	J Hank
King and Queen, Chas E Watts, W E Mitchell.	
Logan Mission,	To be sup.
Ashland, J H Patterson,	J E Potts, sup.
Hanover, J B Lawrence,	R B Beader, sup.
Hanover, Jos E Potts,	R B Beadles, Sup.
R M College,	James A Duncan, Pres,
R M College,	A G Brown, Fin. Sec'y
Virginia Bible Society, Agent,	John G Rowe,
EASTERN SHORE DIST,	Jno B Dey, P E
Eastville,	L Moore
Bell Haven,	E Hebard
Pungoteague,	B W Daugherty
Onancock.	J H Amiss
Atlantic,	J H Audlen
Pocomoke,	W J Twitty
Wicomico,	C C Wertenbaker
Salisbury,	P F August
Berlin,	W H Gregory
Dorchester,	Maj. S Colonna
Cambridge,	H M Hope

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its contiuued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consieer it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes,—Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that it has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done flood and not evil all the days of its life,—Brooklyn Eagle.

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Special Terms for Permanen Boarders
Jne 18th, 1873.

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December 31, 1874.

for the purpose of erecting an

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The Grand Gift is the

BENBOW HOUSE,

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Grand Cash Gift

$10,000.

Real Estate Gifts,	$81,500.
Cash "	88,000

Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.
Price of Tickets. $2.50

AGENTS WANTED.

For further particulars, address the Manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

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12-8t. Manager.

Tickets for sale by Dr. R. K. Speed E, City, N. C.

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WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

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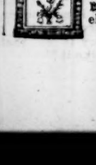
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



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I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

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Also a large Stock of the

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The cheapest place in the City.

Nov. 25 tf.

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You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies;
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSO HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this,
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

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VOCAL

Where Birds sing the sweetest song	& cho	35
My dear old Mother	" "	30
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Memories of Home Ballad, Chase		35
Nora the pride of Kilkee song	& cho Hays	40
*Mollie McGuir	" "	40
Kathlene Machree	" Stewart	30
Twilight Shadows Tenore Song	Chase	35
Had we met in brighter hours ballad	Levey	35
*Out in the Snow song and	cho Hays	40
Give me darling one sweet kiss	" Danks	35
*Angels guard my little one	" Hays	40
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INSTRUMENTAL.

Evening Bells	Morceau. Wilson	50
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Neptune	Mazurka Davis	40
*Sweetheart	Melodie Maylath	40
Ih our Boat	Morceau Wilso	35
*Visions of Paradice	Morceau Maylath	40
*Air Castles	Nocturne "	50
Golden Hours	Melodie Wilson	35
*Awakening of the birds	" Malath	40
*Westward Ho!	Gallop Wilson	75
*Merry Huntsman	Morceau Wilson	50
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Trembling Leaves	Instrumental Kirkle	50
*Pearl of America	Caprice "	50

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No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A New Invention Thoroughly Tested and secured by Letters Patent.

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5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.

6.—Is Most easily Managed by the operator. Length of stich may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stich at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.

8.—Construction most carefull and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y, Cincinnati office 131 West Fourth Street.

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One Grand Cash Gift				$250,000
" " "				100,000
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5 Cash Gifts	$20,000	each		100,000
10 " "	14,000	"		140,000
15 " "	10,000	"		150,000
20 " "	5,000	"		100,000
25 " "	4,000	"		100,000
30 " "	3,000	"		90,000
50 " "	2,000	"		100,000
100 " "	1,000	"		100,000
240 " "	500	"		120,000
500 " "	100	"		50,000
19000 " "	50	"		950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,				2,500,000

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Sample Cards of all colors sent free by mail.

English Roof Paint,	50 cts. per gal
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$1.00 "
Engine Oil,	57 "
Filtered Rock Lubricating Oil,	60 "
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DR

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2. 1874.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Surgeon Dentist.
Harper's Magazine.

Local and Personal.

☞ Sportsmen are enjoying the Duck shooting in Currituck, The game is reported very plentiful this season.

☞ Gold in New York 111. At Norfolk cotton 14½c, corn from 70c. to 75c

☞ On Thursday morning last the Steamer "Astoria" left our wharf with about 100 Preachers on board. The Steamer arrived at Norfolk about 10 o'clock the same night.

☞ Our friend JAMES TOWE, of Woodville, has left an ancient record at our office, being a deed executed in April 1694—over one hundred and eighty years ago. It is on parchment and still in an excellent state of preservation.

☞ The resolution of thanks to the people of Elizabeth City for their hospitable entertainment was endorsed by the Conference on Wednesday evening by unanimous rising vote. Even the Bishop insisted that he should vote on that resolution, and he did.

☞ What has come over the most of our cotemporaries? They have very generally failed to note the fact that the "melancholly days" have come and that they, on poetical authority, are "the saddest of the year!" But we're mentioned it.

☞ By the appointments elsewhere announced it will be seen that Rev. JAMES E. MARTIN will succeed Rev. GEO. E. BOOKER at this place. The latter goes to Suffolk, Va. Rev. J. W. COMPTON continues in charge of Pasquotank circuit.

☞ We see that our Representative Mr. MUNDEN has been placed on the following Committees: Propositions and Grievances, Banks and Currency, and Constitutional Reform. JOHN Q. A WOOD, of Perquimans is on the following: Privileges and Elections, Education, Penal Institutions and State Library.

☞ Our Representative Mr. MUNDEN, has introduced a bill in the Legislature to prohibit the obstruction of water in Little River, running between the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank; and a bill to empower the Commissioners of Pasquotank county to build school houses.

☞ "How do you feel with such a shocking looking coat on," said a fop in our city the other day to old Mr.———, "I feel" said the old man, looking at him steadily with one eye half closed, as if taking aim at the victim, "I feel young man, as if I had'n coat on which has been paid for, a luxury of feeling which I think you will never experience." The upstart collapsed.

☞ The steamer "Astoria," of the Weldon Line, is officered by a Captain and Purser who are unremitting in looking after the comfort of travelers that take passage on their Boat. The Captain, T L DORNIN, is genial and obliging, and the Purser J D BATEMAN, is attentive, accomodating and kind. And they feel well—have plenty in quality and everything served up in good style,

☞ A live editor has some personal self esteem and a good deal of professional pride in making his paper full of the latest news. But when the mails are delayed he is wounded in the tenderest corner of his heart. Talk of progress! so long as we are at the mercy of the canals it is a cruel mockery. But let us not despair. When the railroad and the telegraph are built the news will not fail.

☞ The following are the appointments of Rev. J. W. COMPTON, on Pasquotank Circuit, commencing 1st Sunday in December.

McBrides,	1st	Sunday at	11	A	M
Newland	1st	" "	3	P	M
Oak Grove,	2nd	" "	11	A	M
Mt. Hermon,	2nd	" "	3	P	M
Woodville,	2nd	" "	7	P	M
Newland,	3rd	" "	11	A	M
McBrides,	3rd	" "	3	P	M
Hails Creek,	4th	" "	11	A	M
Newbegun,	4th	" "	3	P	M

Union. Tuesday after 4th Sunday at 3 "

☞ "Isis" must excuse us. His communication is too personal, and we exercise our editorial prerogative in suppressing its publication. That he has cause for grievance, we admit. He has been deceived and badly treated. But when he brands the "false friend" as "meaner than a dog," we must insist that if done at all, it must be through some other channel than the NORTH CAROLINIAN. Nor are we sure but in these comparisons the canine race isn't often slandered. A dog that lives up to the law of its being is, in our view, a nobler creature than a man who sinks below his. He is certainly a much more profitable member of society.

☞ How unfortunately true it is that we are—all of us—continually going counter to fixed and established laws violating them every day, in excesses, indulgences and almost total disregard of the conditions of life. Of course the penalty must be suffered, and this comes in pain, ill health, premature death. There is no reason, if all the laws of our being were obeyed, why we should not all live to a ripe old age, enjoying good health all the time. The only exceptions are those unfortunate ones who have inherited frail constitutions, with the seeds of disease rooted in them. We meet men and women every day, who to all appearance have better chances of long life than we, and yet how often are we shocked to hear of their sudden taking off. They come to us as lessons and a warning. How little do we heed them!

☞ It is astonishing how many persons there are who are competent, in their own estimations, to manage the affairs of their neighbors with much greater success than the parties themselves can. It is astonishing that with this fund of wisdom, such managers of their neighbors' affairs should never be able to properly take care of their own, and that their own lives should offer daily protest against the truth of their professions. And yet such is the case. Every town has just such people.

☞ So long as the two Canals between Elizabeth City and Norfolk are in their present condition we can have neither certain nor quick transportation, and without this we never can make any progress. We see no prospect of any improvement in these water courses—indeed they are growing worse all the time. Our only hope is a RAILROAD. without this we cannot advance; without quick and certain transportation no country can. We live in a beautiful country, with natural resources which are boundless and yet they cannot be utilized because of the trouble indicated. Is it any wonder that those of us who are anxious to advance and keep pace with our go-a-head neighbors become impatient. There is no inducement for capital to invest or enterprise to make an effort. We are obliged to stand still. Every interest suffers. And this will continue to be so until we get the railroad and the telegraph. Let all obstacles be removed. *We must have them.*

☞ An exchange combats with considerable vigor the argument that the city weeklies are cheaper and better than the county papers because they give more columns of reading matter for the money. Do the city papers it asks, ever give you any home news? Never. Do they ever say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, meetings, improvements and hundreds of other local matters of interest, which your paper publishes without pay? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and its numerous thriving towns, and aid in their progress and enterprize? Not a word. And yet there are men who take such contracted views of this matter that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of a person who took the largest pair of boots in the box, because they cost the same as a pair much smaller, that fitted him.

Local Port-Folio.

Over—the gobble of the Thank-giving turkies. How to make money go as far as possible—give it to the Foreign Missions. A railroad tie—a marriage on the cars. Still in fashion—hoops, on flour barrels. Dead locks—false curls. Always short—a briefless lawyer. A shocking affair—a galvanic battery. The heighth of impertenance—taking shelter from a rain storm in an umbrella store.

Local Briefs.

Conference adjourned on Wednesday night. The balance of the proceedings, with the appointments, appear in this issue of the CAROLINIAN.—The County Commissioners meet on Monday next.—The Blue Fish season has arrived. They taste as good as ever.—Last Saturday was another busy day in town.—An able sermon was delivered on Thanksgiving morning in the M E Church by Dr. L. M LEE, the Presiding Elder of the Petersburg District.—Rev. Mr. GALLODETT and family left on Monday. They go to Maryland.—Bugles are coming in fashion again. They are rattling on everything.—A lecture on Grangers is announced in the Court House for Saturday next.

Business Locals.

New lot of Calicoes, Cottons, Diamond D Sheeps Gray, &c., at FOWLER'S.

Picture Frames of any size made to order at P. W. MELICK'S.

The "Cash and One Price" system if a just one and FOWLER'S many enstomers attest it.

A splendid lot of Brackets and Picture Frames at P. W. MELICK'S.

The American Sardine Company' Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

Having on hand an extra set, 16 vols of Appletons New American Cyclopedia, we will sell it at less than Publisher's price. Apply soon.. tf.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

A large quantity of Flour direct from the manufacturers just received at Brodrick & Smith's. Call and examine our new brands: Brodrick Family. Brodrick Extra, Pasquotank Family, Roanoke Extra, Tar State Extra, etc. We now offer at further reduced rates and *warrant* every brand. 24-2w

To Correspondents.

In answer to scores of letters of inquiry, we state: The Fifth Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library will positively take place November 30, 1874, and there will be no postponement. The capital prize will be $250,000. Save us the the trouble of writing letters, good friends, and for information concerning this matter, drop a line to Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky. You will receive full particulars by return mail. Please spare us.

THE CANT OF IMPOSTERS—It is obvious that physical and constitutional vigor is the best defense against disease, that even the vendors of drastic purgatives advertise them as tonics, stomachics and invigorants, in the hope of enlisting the confidence of the public in the devitalizing and pernicious portions It is amusing to note how these impostors imitate and copy the language in which the medicinal properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are described Although the effect of their rasping evacuants is to destroy the tone of the digestive organs and the bowels, and to rob the system of its vital strength, they are unscrupulously recommended to the weak and prostrate victims of disease as stimulants! It is time this humbug (not a very successful one it is true, thanks to the mature common sense of the American people) was stigmatized as it deserves Such mischievous falsehood should be exposed pro bono publico Hostetters Stomach Bitters, be it distinctly understood, is a stimulant It has a spirituous baddies that basis is the vehicle which diffuses its wonderful sanitary principles through every part of the system The tonic, altrative and regulating ingredients of the Bits would be comparatively inert if they were not, so to speak, carried to the localities where they are required by the stimulating agent The cant which protests against the use of a pro alcoholi fluid, when employed as a means of giving full effect to medicinal extracts of the highest utility, is the cant of charlatanism Every intelligent physician so characterizes it, and the sick who are griped, convulsed and debilitated by the nauseous and disgusting nostrums of the parties who put it forth soon fin to their sorrow that it is a delusion and a snare Hostetter's Bitters, the great sanitary stimulant of the age, is, in the truest sense of the word, a wholesome, vitalizing, renovating preparation.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

DRUGS, DRUGS. DR. JAS. N. BUTT, having recently returned from Baltimore, calls the attention of the public to his largely increased stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, etc.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

YOU can get at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store Axilary or Fever Thermometor, Hypodermic Syringes, Scarificators, etc.

CALL at DR. BUTT'S Drug Store and get an Atomizer with directions to treat Nasal Catarrh. The profession has tried it and thinks it has done much good.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

THE largest lot of Perfumery ever offered for sale in this place at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store, Extracts of Magnolia, Mass Rose, Muck, Night Blooming Cerus, Violet, Jocky Club, Mignonette, Boquet, Heliotrope Ylang Ylang, etc, etc., and last but not least that celebrated cologne "Empress Eugenia," so well known manufactured by that popular Druggist H. M. Fearing Esq., with Dr. BUTT.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

JUST received at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store a large lot of Linseed Oil and a fresh supply of three very popular brands of Zinc "Stone Wall" ground expressly for DR JAS. N. BUTT. Besides a great variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned in the advertisement are to be had at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, Cor. Road and Fearing Sts., Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. h, 1874

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune Helps those who help themselves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert
THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 31, 1874,
And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders
$250,000 IN GIFS.
DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift,				$50,000
1	"	"	"	25,000
1	"	"	"	15,000
1	"	"	"	10,000
1	"	"	"	5,000
1	"	"	"	2,500
1	"	"	"	1,500
10	"	"	" $500	each 5,000
20	"	"	" 250	" 5,000
30	"	"	" 150	" 4,500
50	"	"	" 100	" 5,000
100	"	"	" 50	" 5,000
100	"	"	" 25	" 2,500
200	"	"	" 20	" 4,000
500	"	"	" 10	" 5,000
1,000	"	"	" 5	" 5,000
1,500	"	"	" 3½	" 3,750
46,250	"	"	" 1	" 46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to $200,000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to.....$250,000

REFERENCES.

Knowing that the management of this Association will be conducted as represented, we cheerfully recommend the same to the public.

James Leonard, John Holford, John B. McDougall, W. H. Winn, H. Tone, J. N. Cook, Gldermen, City of Conison, Texas.
judge Wm. D. Kirk.
J. Nevins' City Treasurer.
W. B. Coss, Lone Star mills.
Weekly Times, Denison.
E. E. Fuller, Alamo Hotel.
M. Goldsold & Co., Merchants.
Wm. Hughes, Real Estate Broker.
First National Bank, Denison.
Col. Frank Schrader. Ex-Mayor.
Daily & Weekly News, Denison.
Samuel A. Cook, Real Estate Broker.
Col. T. H. Warren, Real Eitate Broker.
Chas. E. Maurice, U. S. Commissioner.
Col Samuel Brooks, Galveston Texas.
Jos. Perry, Attorney M., K. & T. R. R.
J. W. Jennings Ex-Postmaster U. S. Senate.
Col. L. W. Shepherd, Alamo Hotel, Denison.
Gen. G. A. Beul, U. S. Army, Ft. Griffith Tex.
Merchants' & Planters' Bank, Denison.
S. G. Dddy, Divison Supt. M., K. & T. R. R.
Col. E J. Strang, Q. M. U. S. A. Denison Tex.
Goode. Stinnett & Co., Cotton Brokers Deni.
E. D. Chadick, Manager Cotton Compress Co., Denisoe.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwaded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. LIBERAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,
17-3m. Denison, Texas.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in counteries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
OR MEDICINE.

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.

He is now prepared to furnish
METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

GEORGE PACE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

A VALUABLE FARM IN CURRITUCK AT PUBIC SALE.

BY order of the Court on petition of E. J. Lindsey, by her Guardian D. McD. Lindsey, P. H. Morgan is appointed Commissioner to sell at the Court House door in Currituck county, N. C., on Saturday the 5, day of December 1874 the property known as the "Land Tract," situated in said county and lying within 1½ miles from the Court House. It is immediately on the Sound and within full view of the ocean. Upon it is a two story dwelling house, with eight rooms, Kitchen, Daries, Barns, etc. It contains one hundred and fifty acres, one half cleared land and well adapted to truck of all kinds.

The conditions of sale are *one third cash*, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale. The title not to be conveyed until all the purchase money is paid.

A. O. DEY, C.S. C.
20-3t. Currituck, county N. C.,

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.
E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

State of North Carolina } In Superior Court
Currituck County. }

Rebecca O'Neal
VS.
William O'Neal.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William O'Neal is a non-resident of this State or that he so conceals himself that the Ordinary process of the Law, cannot be served upon him. Ordered that the publication be made in the "North Carolinian," a paper published in Elizabeth City that he appear at the next term said Court, to be held for said county of Currituck, and there to answer, plead or demur to the complaint filed in office, or judgement will be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff in this cause—this October 5th 1874.

16-6t. A.O. DEY, C. S. C.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND CANVASS BOOK.

for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains Over 700 fine Scriptural Illustrations and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW CROMO FOR 1875.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Will give to every subscriber, whether Single or in a Club, who pays in advance for 1875, and remits direct to this office, a copy of THE RESCUE, the handsomest chromo ever offered by a publisher.

Terms Three dollars per annum. For Circular containing Terms for Clubs etc., address L A GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATERS REET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodrick & Smith's

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his already large and complete stock. Call and see the arrangement and prices. No credit to any one. Corn and Cotton exchanged for goods. Cash system enables me to sell at very small profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrup, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Bloom Buckets Table Oil Cloth, Floor & Oil Cloths, cheapest assortment of boots, shoes, hats & caps in the City. Fowler's Cash system enables me to sell at very small profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrup, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Block Cotton Tubs Tables, etc. all Fowlsort of shoes, pt cote. me. Fowler's Cash system enables me to sell at very small profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrup, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Block Cotton Tubs Tables, etc. all Fowlsort of shoes, pt cote. me. Buckets Floor & Oil Cloths, cheapest assortment of boots, shoes, hats & caps in the City

Farm Garden and Household.

Hints About Work.

The first work to be done is to attend to the comfort of the farm stock, neglecting none. Probably these have been neglected in the hurry of harvesting and storing crops. They should now be looked to. Every loose board upon the stables and sheds should be tightly nailed, the open cracks should be battened, openings in the eaves should be closed, windows and roofs repaired, broken floors made sound, and some extra food provided. If fodder is short, it is economy to keep the stock warm and dry, and feed liberally before severe weather comes. Animals in good condition will be able to stand some hardship in the spring, and come out better than those that are stinted now, and given extra care then. It is a difficult matter to bring up poor stock when spring is coming on.

Provide blankets for the horses. A warm blanket will save feed and loss of time by sickness. Avoid exposure to cold rains, and if caught in a storm, let the horses be rubbed dry before the blankets are put over them. Keep the stalls clean, and on no account allow manure to gather beneath the horses feet. This injures the hoofs, and often produces cracked heels. Besides, it renders the air foul, and is very injurious to the animals' eyes. In the effort to keep the stable warm, proper ventilation should not be neglected. The curry comb and brush should not lie idle; their use invigorates the skin, and promotes healthful secretions.

Milking cows will now need extra feed. On the whole, more value in milk will be returned from bran than from any other feed—not the light husks, but what is known as bran at country mills. A winter dairy well managed, may be made more profitable than a summer one. Dry cows should be kept in good condition. They are now storing up material for future profit. The future value of the calf too, depends upon how the dam is fed before its birth. Bran is excellent feed for in-calf cows, and it is cheap now. It is well not to waste time in milking cows that give only a quart a day, but it will be better to dry them off.

All young animals need liberal and kindly treatment, and watchful care. The farmer's eye should ever be on the alert to discover the first sign of disorder, and when found, it should be remedied at once.

No stock suffer more in damp, close quarters than sheep. They will winter better in the open field than in a low, damp, filthy yard. But they should be spared either of these afflictions. An open shed that may be closed in driving storms ought to be provided, with a roomy yard in which they may lie in fair weather. Oats and corn are both dear this season, and bran, rye, or buckwheat may be given with equal profit. A little variation of feed is good for sheep, but the changes should not be made frequently, or they will learn to look for it and become dissatisfied. Frozen grass or any cold watery feed is bad for ewes that are to lamb early.

Breeding ewes, to lamb in April, should be put with the ram this month. From this time their feed should be gradually increased.—*Agriculturist.*

Orchard and Nursery.

Planting may often be done this month where the weather is mild, but on no account set the trees in partially frozen soil; it is much better to heel-in the trees in a dry, sandy spot until spring, when they can be set out properly.

Stocks for root grafting should be taken up, assorted, and tied in bundles of convenient size, and stored in boxes of damp sawdust in the cellar, where they can be easily reached during the winter.

Cions may be cut at any time when the wood is not frozen; store in sawdust, and take care that they do not dry out during the winter.

Give seedlings early protection, but not until the weather is quite cold; if applied too early, growth sometimes occurs.

Collect and store as large a supply of leaves as possible, for covering and bedding.

Fruit should be kept in rooms or cellars where the temperature is as even as possible, the nearer it is to 35 deg. or 40 deg. the better will the fruit keep.

All plowing should be done early this month; ground for new orchards will be in much better condition for planting, if plowed in the fall.

How to Use Apples.

Fruit butter may be made in the country very easily and cheaply. The same purpose that sugar subserves in the manufactories here may be accomplished there by the use of cider. When apples are ripe make say three barrels of cider. Then pare and core four bushels of apples. Then boil down the three barrels of cider to one and a half, and set it convenient to the copper kettle, in which place the four bushels of apples. Pour on the apples from the cider enough to answer the purpose, and fire up. As the cider boils away add more and more until it is all used up, and the contents of the kettle are brought down to a proper consistency, of which one must be judge. A little practice will make one perfect in this process. This is for apples. It will apply equally well to any other kind of fruit from which it is practicable to obtain the juice as one would from apples.—*American Grocer.*

How He Did It.

A Canadian coroner's jury is just now investigating the case of the death of a young man, which involves an interesting disclosure as to the method by which spirit heads are produced. The deceased had become interested in the subject of Spiritualism, and fell in with a professional medium by the name of Walker. He attended several seances, but did not feel satisfied with the manifestations, and finally induced Walker to hold a private seance, at which he could examine further. The circle was formed, the lights turned out, and soon a spirit head appeared, but the lips were strangely like Walker's. The spirit returned after heavy breathing was heard proceed from a closet, quickly succeeded by groans. The door was opened and Walker was found nearly smothered, and a fire upon a shelf. Saunders, the deceased, seized the burning substance, which proved to be phosphorus, and was fatally burned. It seems that Walker, by the aid of this substance, had for weeks succeeded in deluding the most prominent citizens of Toronto into the belief that he was gifted with supernatural powers. He cleared out very suddenly when his trick was discovered.

Playing with Loaded Guns.

Guns, loaded or not loaded, are, like edged tools, very dangerous playthings. One of the commonest of all tales, with a moral which seems never to be taken to heart, has again been told through the length and breadth of the country. Two brothers in Buffalo had a struggle for a gun which the elder, a lad of sixteen, knew to be loaded, and in the scuffle the top of the skull of the younger one was blown off, causing, of course, instant death. The elder boy does not appear to be to blame. He was, it is said, aware of the danger and anxious to prevent any mischief which might ensue from the recklessness or carelessness of the little fellow, who was only ten years old. But what a reflection for the father or elder relative or friend of the boys who left the deadly weapon within the reach of the poor child.

A Wisconsin candidate for the legislature published a card denying that he "was an idiot, a drunkard, or a hired tool," and affirming that he had pledged himself to entirely abandon the use of intoxicating liquors.

PIN-MONEY.

There were people enough to envy Millicent Haughton when she was married to Radcliffe Gates. She was only a district school teacher, at so much a month, without home or parents. He was a wealthy banker, who seemed to have nothing on earth to do but to indulge his whims and caprices to their utmost bent, and the world in general announced its diction that Milly Haughton "had done uncommonly well for herself."

But Milly did not look happy upon that golden July morning, with the sunshine streaming through the oriel window of the great breakfast room at Gates place and scattering little drops of gold and crimson and glowing purple on the mossy ground of the stone colored carpet.

She was dressed in a loose, white cambric wrapper, looped and buttoned with blue, and a single pearl arrow upheld the shining masses of her lovely auburn hair. Her eyes were deep, liquid hazel; her complexion as soft and radiant as the dimpled side of an early peach; and the little kid slippered foot that pattered the velvet ottoman beneath was as perfect and tapering as a sculptor could have wished it.

Mr. Gates, from his side of the damask-draped table, eyed her with the complacent gaze of proprietorship. She was his wife. He liked her to look well, just as he wanted his horses properly groomed and his conservatories kept in order; and he troubled himself very little about the shadows on her brow.

"I'm in earnest, Radcliffe!" she said, with emphasis.

"So I suppose, Mrs. Gates," said the husband, leisurely folding his paper—a sign that the news within was thoroughly exhausted; "so I supposed. But it isn't at all worth while to allow yourself to get excited. When I say a thing, Mrs. Gates, I generally mean it. And I repeat it, if you need money for any sensible and necessary purpose I shall be most willing and happy to accommodate you."

Millicent bit her full, red lower lip and drummed impatiently on the table with her ten restless fingers. "And I am to come meekly imploring you for every five-cent piece I happen to want?"

"Yes, Mrs. Gates, if you prefer to put the matter in that light."

"Radcliffe," she coaxed, suddenly changing her tone, "do give me an allowance—I don't care how little! Don't subject me to the humiliation of pleading for a little money half a dozen times a day. You are rich."

"Exactly, my dear," nodded the Benedict, "and that's the way I made my fortune, by looking personally after every penny, and I mean to keep it up."

"But think how I was mortified yesterday when Mrs. Armour came to ask me if I could subscribe fifty cents toward buying a hand carriage for our washerwoman's lame child—only fifty cents—and I had to say, 'Must ask my husband to give me the money when he returns from the city,' for I had not even fifty cents of my own."

"All very right—all very proper!" said Mr. Gates, playing with the huge rope of gold that hung across his chest in the guise of a watch chain.

"Other ladies are not kept penniless."

"That rests entirely between them and their husbands, Mrs. Gates."

"I will not endure it," cried Milly, starting to her feet, with cheeks dyed scarlet and indignantly glittering eyes.

Mr. Gates leaned back in his chair with provoking complacency.

"I will have money!" said Milly defiantly.

"How are you going to get it, my dear?" retorted her spouse, with an aggravating smile playing around the corners of his mouth. "You have nothing of your own—absolutely nothing. The money is all mine, and I mean to keep it."

Milly sat down again, twisted her pocket handkerchief around and around. She was not prepared with an immediate answer.

"And now, Mrs. Gates," said the banker, after a moment or two of overwhelming silence, "if you'll be good enough to stitch that button on my glove, I'll go down town. I have already wasted too much time."

So the verbal passage-at-arms ended, and Milly felt that so far she was worsted.

She watched Mr. Gates drive off in an elegant open barouche, drawn by two long-tailed chestnut horses, all a glitter with plated harness, and turned away, almost wishing that she was Millicent Haughton once again, behind her desk in the little red schoolhouse.

She looked around at the inlaid furniture, Aubusson carpets and satin window draperies, and thought, with a passionate pang, how little all this availed her.

"It's so provoking of Radcliffe!" she murmured. "I've half a mind to go out to service, or dressmaking, or something—for I must have money of my own, and I will!"

Just then a servant knocked at the door with a basket and a note.

"An old lady in a Shaker bonnet and a one-horse wagon left it," said the girl, with a scarcely disguised titter. "She wouldn't come in, although I invited her."

Mrs. Gates opened the note. It ran, in a stiff, old-fashioned caligraphy, as if the pen were an unwonted implement in the writer's hand:

DEAR MILLY—The strawberries in the south medder lot are just ripe, where you used to pick 'em when you were a little gal; so Penelope picked a lot, and we made bold to send them to you, for the sake of old times, as Aunt Araminta is going to the city to-morrow. We hope you will like them. Affectionately, your friend,

MARIA ANN PEABODY.

The tears sparkled in the bride's eyes. For an instant it seemed to her as if she were a merry child again, picking strawberries in the golden rain of a July sunshine, with the scent of wild roses in the air and the gurgle of the trout stream close by and, as she lifted the lid of the great basket of crimson, luscious fruit and inhaled the delicious perfume, a sudden idea darted into her head.

"Now I will have money of my own!" she cried out, "money that I will earn myself, and thus be independent!"

Half an hour afterward Mrs. Gates came down stairs, to the infinite amazement of Rachael, the chambermaid, and Louisa, the parlor maid, in a brown gingham dress, a white pique sun bonnet and a basket on the arm.

"Won't you have the carriage, ma'am?" asked the latter, as Mrs. Gates beckoned to a passing omnibus.

"No, I won't," said the banker's lady.

And within the city limits she alighted and began work in good earnest.

"Strawberries! who'll buy my wild strawberries?" rang out her clear, shrill voice as she walked along, lightly balancing the weight on her arm, and enjoying the impromptu masquerade as only a spirited woman can.

Mrs. Prowler bought four quarts for preserving at twenty-five cents per quart.

"Wild berries have such a flavor," said the old lady reflectively; "and 'taint often you get 'em here in the city. I s'pose you don't come round reg'lar, young woman?"

"No, I don't, ma'am